

MAY 17 1982

STATE DOCUMENTS

**REPORT OF THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
DIVISION**

**TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OF**

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1981**

**J. P. STROM, Chief**

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June 30, 1981

*To the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

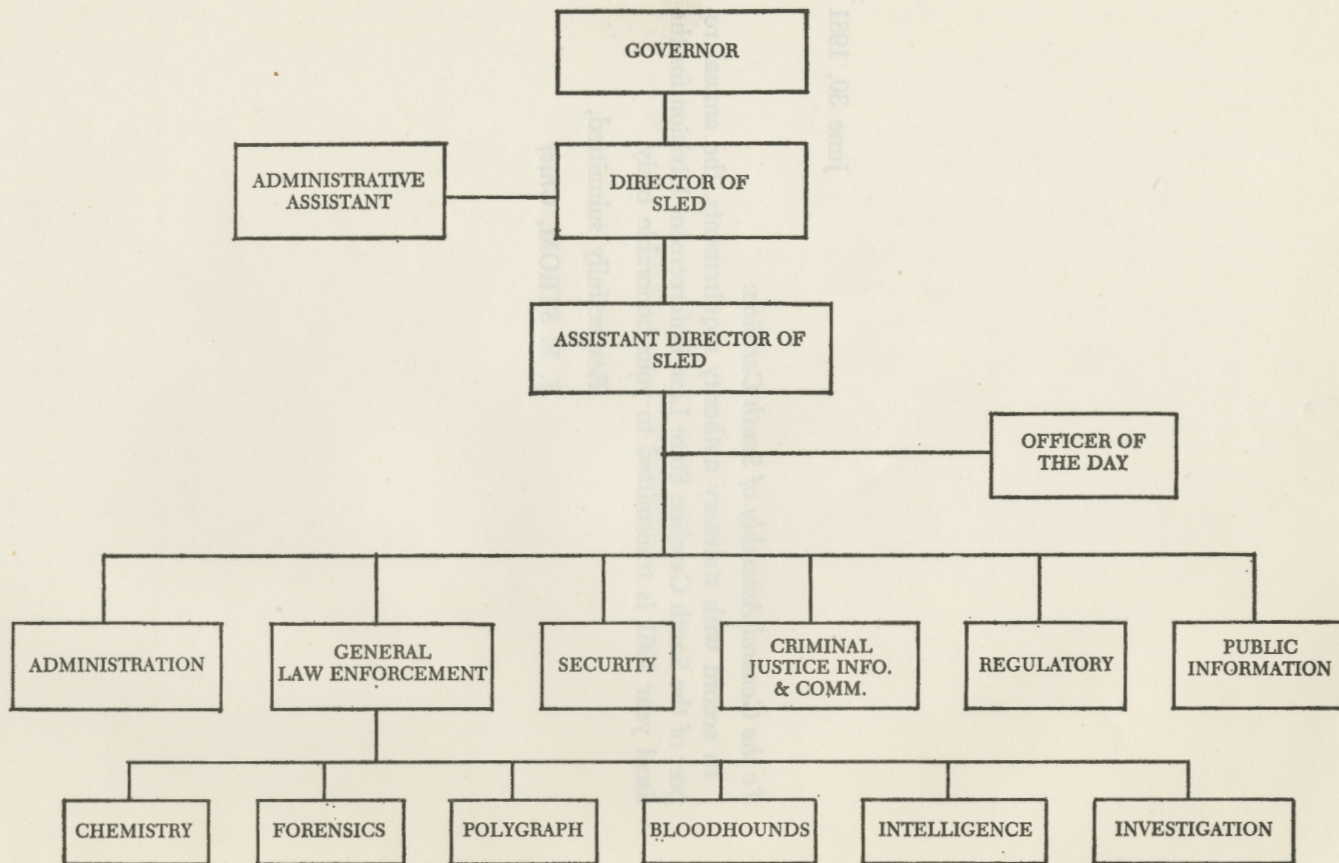
In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1981 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. STROM, *Chief*



# **SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION**





## ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state-employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police—all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has four fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county manager and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system



developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing, and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns, and other firearms and massage parlors.

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.



## MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom .....	<i>Agency Director</i>
Captain J. Leon Gasque .....	<i>Assistant Agency Director</i>
Lieutenant James K. Wilson .....	<i>Chief Forensic Chemist</i>
Lieutenant Earl Wells .....	<i>Senior Chemist</i>
Lieutenant Steve Smith .....	<i>Supervisor—Narcotics Department</i>
Lieutenant Daniel Defreese ...	<i>Chief Examiner—Forensic Science</i>
Mr. Joe Collins .....	<i>Supervisor—Computer Services</i>
Lieutenant Jerry Hamby ..	<i>Supervisor—Uniform Crime Reporting</i>
Lieutenant Jerry Luthren .....	<i>Supervisor—Criminal Records</i>
Lieutenant S. F. Wyndham ..	<i>Supervisor—Polygraph Examinations</i>
Lieutenant Walter Powell .....	<i>Supervisor—Criminal Intelligence</i>
Special Agent Paul Moran ...	<i>Supervisor—Regulatory Department</i>
Lieutenant George S. Fender .....	<i>Officer of the Day</i>
Mr. James V. Martin .....	<i>Director of Management Services</i>
Mr. Hugh E. Munn .....	<i>Public Information Officer</i>
Ms. Anne Mathis .....	<i>Supervisor—Finance Section</i>
Mr. Jimmie LaRussa .....	<i>Director of Purchasing</i>
Mr. Bill Canaday .....	<i>Director of Personnel</i>
Mrs. Marcia Porcel .....	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>
Mrs. Pat Murphy .....	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>



**SLED**  
**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDED 6/30/81**

	<i>Administration</i>	<i>General Law Enforcement</i>	<i>Regulatory</i>	<i>CJICS</i>	<i>Security General</i>	<i>Security Blatt Bldg.</i>	<i>Employee Benefits</i>	<i>Permanent Improvements</i>	<i>Supplies- Equipment</i>	<i>Total Expenditures</i>
Personal Services .....	458,033	2,869,356	134,239	1,448,440	428,360	102,740				5,441,168
Contractual Services .....	271,294	235,490	14,289	4,789	285					719,559
Supplies .....	87,677	555,001	4,232	10,513	10,513	1,175				702,381
Fixed Charges .....	52,771	5,714	160	161,017	740	160				220,562
Equipment .....	13,990			647,721						633,731
Travel .....	4,608	188,968	5,907	11,804						211,287
Agents Operations .....		75,000								75,000
Permanent Improvements ..								50,363		50,363
Supplies-Equipment .....									530,808	530,808
Employee Contributions ...							1,056,519			1,056,519
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>860,393</b>	<b>3,929,529</b>	<b>158,827</b>	<b>2,506,177</b>	<b>444,402</b>	<b>104,360</b>	<b>1,056,519</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>530,808</b>	<b>9,641,378</b>
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>										
FY80-81 Appropriations ..	9,764,514									
Lapsed .....	173,500									
Permanent Improvements										
Carried Forward FY80-81	106,342									
Carried Forward FY81-82	55,978									
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>9,641,378</b>									
<b>Other Revenue for Credit</b>										
<b>To the General Fund</b>										
Chemistry Lab Fees .....	375									
Polygraph Examiner Fees ..	8,000									
Gun Reg. & Training .....	8,000									
Handgun Permits .....	2,935									
Gun Lic.—Priv. Det. ....	79,689									
Indirect Cost Rec. ....	1,292									
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>110,601</b>									



## STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled,



evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110—as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.



Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310—(Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110—requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section as revised in June 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80—requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170—requiring the division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.



## ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

### GENERAL OPERATIONS

The department oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments, such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families. SLED agents reported on and handled 1,274 investigative case files during Fiscal Year 1980-81.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team, comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

Public Information Office . . . During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED. The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.



Since its beginning operations in October 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 125,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news and public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to the educational duties, SLED's public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 500 incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 1,000 breaking crime scenes.

The volume of cases and workload handled by the Public Information Office during the 1980 Fiscal Year include: 5,000 telephone inquiries, 500 public and personal inquiries, 2,000 personal contacts (average number).

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. State Fire Marshal, the S. C. Commission of Forestry and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 184 cases this year.

Bomb Threat . . . The division has a bomb investigation squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of



their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crime and traveling criminals.

During the Fiscal Year 1980-81, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, three special agents, an assistant agent and a staff assistant, handled approximately 74,000 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

SLED is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 1,500 professional career criminals in the Southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . . During Fiscal Year 1980-81, SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agents have spoken to numerous groups, including social, fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and have participated on numerous panels, workshops, seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. These agents have also participated in continuing education and in-service training for local law enforcement agencies, local medical services and social services personnel. They have served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession, and have developed programs in crime prevention geared to the needs of the general public. They have traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement



agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape lectures.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents and two inmates, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1980-81, they responded to 436 calls resulting in 245 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 30,871 miles during the year and ran more than 696 miles.

Protective Services . . . In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of one special agent in charge, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, six uniform public safety sergeants, 34 uniformed public safety officers and one secretary.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and S. C. Department of Mental Health) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required by Section 23-3-30. The procedures incorporate an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Protection of the State House, Blatt Building, Capitol Complex building and grounds, state parking facilities, Governor's Mansion, Supreme Court, Employment Security Commission, S. C. Aeronautics Commission and other state buildings and facilities in the Metropolitan Columbia area is handled directly by the Capitol Complex Police. These officers are charged with the responsibility of providing 24-hour security, law enforcement services and follow-up investigations.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and their families is provided by the six special agents and the special agent in charge. This protection also includes internal security for



the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Offices and the Governor's Office Complex.

This section also maintains a close liaison with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives on security matters relating to the members of the legislature, and with the U. S. Secret Service on security matters involving other heads of state visiting South Carolina.

This section also conducts a monthly in-service training program to maintain a high degree of proficiency and professionalism.

### SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.



Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas: case strategy consultation; laboratory casework; expert witness services; field investigations; police personnel training.

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training program and education program, including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

### **FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY**

The Forensic (Firearms) Laboratory provides for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory—to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field—to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts—to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.



In the laboratory, the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

A. Firearms Identification—The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.

1. Bullets: Microscopic comparisons of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.

a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.

b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.

c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.

2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.

a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and mark of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.

b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.

3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.

4. Other Firearm examinations include:

a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance).

NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.

b. Shot pattern determination.

c. Weapon safety and function testing.

d. Trigger pull testing.

e. Identification of gun parts.



f. Projectile trajectory determinations.

g. Melting point determination.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 200 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges, kept for reference, number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.

B. Fingerprint Identification—Both in the laboratory and on the field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Lab examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

C. Tool Mark Identification—Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered. Examination of tool marks can determine:

1. The type of tool used.
2. The size of tool used.
3. The action employed by the tool when used.
4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

D. Questioned Document Section—This section is responsible for the examination and identification of evidence in several areas including handwriting, typewriting, printing, rubber stamps and other mechanical impressions, as well as the examination of papers and inks.

The document examiner has, for the past year, lectured numerous times at the Criminal Justice Academy and to law enforcement officers throughout the state. These lectures introduced officers



throughout the state to the techniques used in document identification as well as the proper methods for collecting samples and evidence.

E. Photography Laboratory—Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying 74 field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory, as well as allied services, are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Many times the Photography Lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

F. Voiceprint Identification—One of the newest criminalistic fields to evolve is that of voiceprint identification. By comparing voice spectographs of known and questioned tape recordings, it is possible to positively identify a human voice specimen.

One Firearms examiner is presently conducting voiceprint analysis.

G. Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons—While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has



been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber mouldages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification—particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powers especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive Ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

H. Other Duties—Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all law enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the division.
8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.



9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity—During the Fiscal Year 1980-81, the combined Firearms and Photography Laboratories increased their gross productivity by an average of 11.6 percent over the Fiscal Year 1970-80 level. The total number of cases processed was 1,533.

### CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section.

Chemistry Laboratory . . . Supervised by the assistant chief chemist and staffed by 12 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis emission spectrograph, X-ray fluorescence, CO-Oximeter and scanning electron microscope.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray defraction.
4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission



Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.

5. Comparison and indentification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylmine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead, aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using a chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.
10. Examination and identification of semifinal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
12. Detection and carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
13. Analysis and identification of poison or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During the Fiscal Year 1980-81, the Chemistry Laboratory reported on 8,708 cases and performed 34,396 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program—Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2050, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training and certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle



violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing programs and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide for, supply and support an on around-the-clock basis the 160 breath testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,600 machine repairs and inspections at the 160 breath-testing locations in the state, and there were 271 breath-testing operators certified and 729 recertified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,500.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparisons of approximately 22,505 persons arrested, approximately 20,339 tests administered (of these 10,827 or over one-half persons tested had a blood alcohol level between 15% and 24%), 2,166 refusals and 17,437 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under Section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement.

Narcotics Section . . . The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert in-



vestigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 18 agents and one supervisor assigned to the section, all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During the Fiscal Year 1980-81, the Narcotics Section received and processed 276 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 303 investigations by the section.

#### They Seized:

Six (6) conveyances—

five (5) automobiles/trucks .....	\$ 20,300.00
one (1) water vessel .....	75,000.00

Estimated Value of Conveyances .....	\$ 95,300.00
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Other Equipment (electronic, etc.) .....	\$ 15,000.00
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Total Value of Seized Equipment .....	\$ 110,300.00
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Total Value of Drugs Purchased or Seized

(Estimated) .....	\$ 71,326,259.00
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#### STATE TOTALS TOTAL ARRESTS

*Sale/Manufacturing July-December 1980 January-March 1981 \**

Opium .....	154	77
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Marijuana .....	910	536
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Synthetic Narcotics .....	4	1
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Other Dangerous Drugs .	216	69
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#### *Possession*

Opium .....	52	22
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Marijuana .....	2,148	1,143
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Synthetic Narcotics .....	1	1
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Other Dangerous Drugs ...	322	191
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\* Due to incomplete data, we can only supply information through March 1981.



## POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative manhours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

### FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examinations .....	1,659
Number With No Deception Indicated .....	837
Number With Deception Indicated .....	716
Number of Confessions Obtained .....	190
Number of Indefinites .....	94

### THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Abduction .....	01
Abuse .....	09
Administrative .....	05
Arson .....	77
Assault (Including Assault & Battery) .....	42
Auto Burning .....	01
Auto Theft .....	07
Bomb Investigation .....	06
Breaking & Entering .....	104
Bribery .....	07
Burglary .....	20
Conspiracy .....	08
Contraband .....	16
Death Investigation .....	140
Destruction of County Property .....	09
Destruction of State Property .....	01
Destruction of Private Property .....	08
Drug Investigation .....	13



Embezzlement .....	01
Escape .....	07
Extortion .....	04
Forgery .....	17
Fraud .....	03
Housebreaking .....	146
Interference W/Officer .....	02
Kidnapping .....	03
Larceny .....	678
Malfeasance .....	01
Misconduct .....	03
Missing Person .....	02
Obtaining Goods Under False Pretense .....	01
Peeping Tom .....	01
Perjury .....	03
Receiving Stolen Goods .....	06
Robbery .....	119
Safecracking .....	06
Sex Crimes .....	122
Shoplifting .....	01
Smuggling .....	01
Statement Verification .....	07
Storebreaking .....	03
Theft .....	07
Traffic Violation .....	04
Violation Check Law .....	01
Violation Drug Law .....	13
Violation Liquor Law .....	02
Violation of Policy .....	05
Violation of Telephone Usage Law .....	03
Vandalism .....	13



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted in 1974 legislation providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This program is designed to function as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina law (Section 23-3-120) requires all law enforcement agencies and court officials to report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the CJICS system. SLED further is authorized to determine the specific information to be supplied and the methods by which that data is to be compiled, evaluated and disseminated within the framework of existing state and federal laws pertaining to compilation, evaluation and dissemination.

The SLED CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various types of data dealing with the volume, types and frequency of crimes in South Carolina. The system further is commissioned to develop and provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history to function for the various police and sheriff's departments in the state and is housed at SLED headquarters in Columbia.

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state.

At the present time, there are 29 employees assigned to the Records Section: one criminal records supervisor and 28 fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section include receipt of 97,404 fingerprint cards, receipt of 23,162 correspondence items, 5,665 telephone requests, handled and processed 251,138 name searches, and processed and posted 128,518 dispositions. The section identified 52 percent of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies; 46,627 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

Hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include police departments, sheriff departments and state agencies. Throughout 46 counties in the state, there are 266 law enforcement agencies which include: 256 local police and sheriff's departments, three state agencies and seven highway patrol districts.



As of this date, 77 percent of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. The agencies have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two characters for each of the ten fingers. When the classification is completed, there are 20 characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the identification section for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now in the identification segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The current two incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name files. In the event of matches, the incoming prints are checked against prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina checks the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry is placed in the South Carolina file, an update is transmitted to NCIC, and a rap sheet is produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request is sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files are updated and a rap sheet is produced by the computer. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the SLED Records Section and the other is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. The information is entered into the South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

*Computerized Criminal History Unit . . .* This unit has the responsibility of serving the law enforcement agencies, courts, and the public throughout the State of South Carolina with up-to-date criminal history record information.



At the present time, the Unit is supervised by the Criminal Records Supervisor. There are 24 employees assigned to the CCH Unit; one fingerprint examiner II, one Chief Clerk, six Data Control Clerks and 16 Clerk II positions. The Fingerprint Examiner II services as the liaison between the Criminal Records Section and the CCH Unit.

There are presently 295,879 records on the identification segment of the Computerized Criminal History File. Of this figure, 179,852 records are completely automated and 117,027 are non-automated and have to be fully automated. The CCH Unit has been in operation approximately three years and has done a vast amount of work in this period.

All law enforcement agencies in the state have the capability of requesting a criminal record check over a terminal out in the field and receiving an automated criminal history record back immediately on their terminal. The CCH Unit has created a fully operational state computerized criminal history file as well as entering and updating the national index.

#### CCH RECORD INFORMATION AT PRESENT TIME

(1) Idents on Master File .....	295,879
(2) Ident Add-Ons .....	123,363
(3) Arrests .....	406,899
(4) Judicial .....	242,507
(5) Supplemental .....	38
(6) Custody Segments .....	80,969

Total CCH/RI Loaded .....	<u>1,149,655</u>
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Communications and Data Processing Department . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona. The system monitors and maintains 98 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.



Under the CJICS system at SLED headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Property inventory control—administrative use
10. Three-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
11. Private detectives and securities
12. Gun dealers
13. Firearms purchase
14. Accrued leave—administrative use
15. Data processing grants
16. System seven statistics—STATS-daily run of all traffic within system seven
17. Tape library
18. Employee listing—address, telephone number and agent's call number
19. Uniform Crime Report System
20. Computerized Criminal History System
21. General Accounting
22. Inventory Property
23. Warrant tracking
24. Pre-trial intervention
25. Court Administration

During the past twelve months, SLED/CJICS staff programmed a warrant tracking system for the Attorney General. The system has been pilot tested in Richland and Kershaw counties. The system will soon be expanded to other counties in South Carolina.



Legislation became effective July 1, 1981, which, among other things, required SLED to maintain information for the Attorney General's Pre-Trial Intervention Program (PTI). Programs to support this new responsibility were written by SLED/CJICS staff under the direction of the Attorney General in the early Spring of 1981.

Court Administration transferred their court of Common Pleas and Family Court system to SLED CJIC during this past year.

Finally, funds were requested and approved in the General Appropriation to replace one-half of our existing field terminals. As mentioned in last year's report, mechanical failures and now rising maintenance costs for the existing terminals have become excessive. It should be remembered, however, that these terminals were installed in 1974-75. The staff has been placing the finishing touches on the terminal request for proposal (RFP). The RFP should be released to vendors September 1981.

*Uniform Crime Reports Department . . .* The third unit within the CJICS program is the statewide Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR). This department is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR.



program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. After July 1973, SLED took over the responsibility for training and coordinating all facets of the State UCR program. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was near 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 305 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, including data reported by the 46 Highway Patrol County offices in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as PART I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1980 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED, in 1977, implemented a revolutionary incident-based collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Section, under the incident-based system, now processes approximately 48,000 transactions each month. This new program is recognized as one of the best systems in the United States.



## REGULATORY SERVICES

The Regulatory Services Section of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly dealing with detective and security companies in the State of South Carolina.

At the time this section was established, it was composed of one Lieutenant Supervisor and one secretary. Over the past five years the staff has increased to one supervisor, three full-time investigators, three secretaries, and two clerks.

As it is clear that the staff has grown, so have the statutory responsibilities granted to this Division and assigned to this section. It is hoped that the following verbal and graphic explanations will provide you with some insight into the function and growth of this section.

*Private Detective and Security Companies . . .* This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the Division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the Division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the Division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

## COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1979-80		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Premise Security . . . . .	7	117	25	98
Private Security . . . . .	6	40	9	36
Detective Companies . . . . .	15	40	22	47
Combination Companies . . . . .	0	23	7	30
No. of company licenses denied . . . . .			2	



# DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1979-80		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
3334	2868	4577	4154

There were 73 security guard gun permits issued during FY 80-81.

Security officers certified during FY 80-81 (185)

*Gun Dealers* . . . The Division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, this division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers compliance with the law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

	<i>FY 79-80</i>	<i>FY 80-81</i>
New applications received . . . . .	48	65
New licenses issued . . . . .	35	55
New licenses pending . . . . .	12	7
New applications withdrawn . . . . .	1	3
Licenses renewed . . . . .	33	67
Total Active Dealers . . . . .	330	

*Concealed Weapon Permits* . . . The Regulatory Section is authorized under Act 330 of 1965 to issue Concealed Weapon Permits to qualified persons when the nature of their business or employment require that they are regularly exposed to what are determined by the Division to be dangerous circumstances.

	<i>FY 79-80</i>	<i>FY 80-81</i>
New applications received . . . . .	336	375
New permits issued . . . . .	261	300
Applications pending . . . . .	63	26
Applications denied . . . . .	12	49
Renewal applications received . . . . .	186	221
Permits renewed . . . . .	155	199
Permits denied for renewal . . . . .	9	18
Applicants pending for renewal . . . . .	22	4

*Sale of Handguns* . . . Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the Division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the



state of South Carolina. Each of these individual forms is processed by the Regulatory Section to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a thirty day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

*Applications processed*  
**FY 79-80      FY 80-81**  
 33,690          42,099

An increase of 8,409 transaction forms over FY 79-80.

### 1978-80 STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS

<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Stolen</i>	<i>% Distribution Property Stolen</i>	<i>Value Recovered</i>	<i>% Of Stolen Value Recovered</i>
Currency . . . . .	1978	\$ 3,445,260	6.5	\$ 187,297	5.4
	1979	4,677,937	6.9	604,631	12.9
	1980	5,359,355	5.9	327,193	6.1
Jewelry, Precious Metals	1978	3,652,218	6.9	295,797	8.1
	1979	4,839,853	7.1	438,808	9.1
	1980	14,360,583	15.8	925,877	6.4
Furs, Clothing . . .	1978	1,205,573	2.3	92,193	7.6
	1979	1,546,071	2.3	315,187	20.4
	1980	1,951,995	2.2	267,708	13.7
Motor Vehicles . . .	1978	20,857,170	39.6	11,822,199	56.7
	1979	26,511,743	39.1	13,427,605	50.6
	1980	30,695,984	33.8	14,170,519	46.2
Office Equipment . .	1978	537,205	1.0	85,545	15.9
	1979	705,564	1.0	85,722	12.1
	1980	693,315	0.8	55,049	7.9
Televisions, Radios	1978	6,176,574	11.7	483,405	7.8
	1979	6,966,094	10.3	575,252	8.3
	1980	8,022,344	8.8	529,839	6.6
Firearms . . . . .	1978	1,503,461	2.9	151,458	10.1
	1979	1,859,306	2.7	166,709	9.0
	1980	2,467,034	2.7	167,277	6.8
Household Goods . .	1978	1,114,242	2.1	85,414	7.7
	1979	1,543,826	2.3	155,437	10.1
	1980	1,751,730	1.9	222,515	12.7
Consumable Goods	1978	826,737	1.6	56,233	6.8
	1979	1,415,109	2.1	211,297	14.9
	1980	1,717,193	1.9	138,035	8.0
Livestock . . . . .	1978	98,302	0.2	12,271	12.5
	1979	124,960	0.2	9,932	7.9
	1980	130,769	0.1	29,051	22.2
Miscellaneous . . . .	1978	13,266,066	25.2	1,754,649	13.2
	1979	17,686,287	26.1	2,609,326	14.8
	1980	23,547,179	26.0	3,072,475	13.0
State Total . . . . .	1978	\$52,682,808	100.0	\$15,026,461	28.5
	1979	67,876,750	100.0	18,599,906	27.4
	1980	90,697,481	100.0	19,905,538	21.9



## 1978-80 INDEX CRIME TRENDS

	1978	% Change	1979	% Change	1980	% Change
Murder .....	337	+ 0.3	368	+ 9.2	346	- 6.0
Rape .....	1,026	+ 8.9	1,002	- 2.3	1,143	+14.1
Robbery .....	2,934	- 2.9	3,134	+ 6.8	3,608	+15.1
Aggravated Assault .....	14,179	+ 2.6	15,273	+ 7.7	15,051	- 1.5
Subtotal (Violent) ....	18,476	+ 2.0	19,777	+ 7.0	20,148	+ 1.9
Breaking Or Entering .....	43,356	- 5.6	43,893	+ 1.2	50,963	+16.1
Larceny .....	71,829	+ 7.9	75,298	+ 4.8	85,510	+13.6
Motor Veh. Theft .....	7,991	+14.4	8,643	+ 8.2	9,347	+ 8.1
Subtotal Nonviolent ..	123,176	+ 3.1	127,833	+ 3.8	145,820	+14.1
State Total ....	141,652	+ 2.9	147,611	+ 4.2	165,968	+12.4

## CRIME RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY YEAR

Offense	1978	% Change	1979	% Change	1980	% Change
Murder .....	1.2	0	1.3	+ 8.3	1.1	-15.3
Rape .....	3.3	+ 9.1	3.4	- 5.6	3.7	+ 8.8
Robbery .....	10.2	- 4.7	10.7	+ 4.9	11.8	+10.3
Aggravated Assault .....	49.3	+ 1.4	52.3	+ 6.1	49.1	- 6.1
Subtotal (Violent) ....	64.2	+ 0.8	67.8	- 5.6	65.7	- 3.1
Breaking Or Entering .....	150.6	- 6.7	150.4	- 0.1	166.2	+10.5
Larceny .....	249.6	+ 6.6	258.0	+ 3.4	278.8	+ 8.1
Motor Veh. Theft .....	27.8	+13.0	29.6	+ 6.5	30.5	+ 3.0
Subtotal Nonviolent ...	428.0	+ 1.9	438.1	+ 2.4	475.5	+ 8.5
State Total ....	492.2	+ 1.7	505.9	+ 2.8	541.2	+ 7.0

Population estimates used in the crime rate table are taken from the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. The following state population totals were used: 1977—2,844,000, 1978—2,878,000, 1979—2,918,000, 1980—3,067,100.



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Abbeville County .....		2	4	10	145	228	300	26	10
Abbeville SO .....	12	0	1	3	56	133	136	20	8
Abbeville PD .....	12	2	3	6	58	70	113	4	2
Calhoun Falls PD .....	12	0	0	1	29	18	47	1	0
Due West PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	7	4	1	0
Aiken County .....		9	37	69	604	1,410	1,910	229	36
Aiken SO .....	12	8	31	47	449	955	1,133	166	26
Aiken PD .....	12	1	3	10	80	232	391	40	5
North Augusta PD .....	12	0	3	10	49	161	319	18	3
New Ellenton PD .....	12	0	0	2	26	62	67	5	2
Allendale County .....		2	4	3	42	90	100	1	4
Allendale SO .....	12	1	2	1	5	19	23	0	2
Allendale PD .....	12	1	2	1	29	55	44	1	2
Fairfax PD .....	12	0	0	1	7	16	33	0	0
Anderson County .....		14	38	104	510	2,275	3,408	458	115
Anderson SO .....	12	8	28	53	229	1,463	1,789	284	95
Anderson PD .....	12	5	6	42	217	638	1,194	140	11
Belton PD .....	12	1	3	6	37	71	178	8	2
Honea Path PD .....	12	0	1	1	15	35	88	10	3
Pendleton PD .....	12	0	0	1	6	29	62	4	0
Williamston PD .....	12	0	0	1	2	34	68	11	4
Iva PD .....	12	0	0	0	4	5	29	1	0
Bamberg County .....		1	2	8	30	148	116	9	3
Bamberg SO .....	12	1	2	2	7	62	45	7	0
Bamberg PD .....	12	0	0	4	16	56	43	0	2
Denmark PD .....	12	0	0	2	7	30	28	2	1
Barnwell County .....		1	0	1	56	142	258	20	1
Barnwell SO .....	12	0	0	0	5	22	44	3	0
Barnwell PD .....	12	0	0	1	35	72	166	6	0
Williston PD .....	12	0	0	0	9	27	26	6	0
Blackville PD .....	11	1	0	0	7	21	22	5	1
Beaufort County .....		2	29	53	554	1,119	2,085	122	27
Beaufort SO .....	12	2	23	33	389	818	1,400	89	26
Beaufort PD .....	12	0	6	16	134	254	550	28	1
Port Royal PD .....	12	0	0	4	31	47	135	5	0
Berkeley County .....		13	34	34	227	1,098	1,428	169	48
Berkeley SO .....	12	6	15	18	103	591	586	90	39
Moncks Corner PD .....	12	1	0	4	11	41	112	8	0
Goose Creek PD .....	12	0	5	3	26	181	252	27	2
St. Stephens PD .....	12	0	1	0	9	21	46	0	2
Hanahan PD .....	12	6	13	9	78	264	432	44	5
Calhoun County .....		1	3	6	11	155	131	6	1
Calhoun SO .....	12	1	3	6	9	116	87	4	0
St. Matthews PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	39	44	2	1
Charleston County .....		33	177	765	1,794	6,510	11,614	1,323	170
Charleston City PD .....	12	14	51	316	494	1,856	4,212	363	21
Charleston County PD .....	12	10	70	188	748	2,663	3,953	491	85



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Mount Pleasant PD . . . .	12	1	3	12	30	179	417	32	2
Folly Beach PD . . . . .	12	0	4	3	24	83	126	7	1
Isle Of Palms PD . . . . .	12	0	1	0	10	43	113	11	1
Lincolnton PD . . . . .	6	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0
Sullivan's Island PD . . . .	12	0	0	0	2	34	55	7	1
North Charleston PD . . . .	12	8	48	246	484	1,650	2,735	412	59
Cherokee County . . . . .		7	12	32	168	452	818	151	14
Cherokee SO . . . . .	12	4	7	18	91	263	405	78	9
Blacksburg PD . . . . .	12	1	0	0	2	17	20	5	1
Gaffney PD . . . . .	12	2	5	14	75	172	393	68	4
Chester County . . . . .		4	5	10	87	495	602	23	5
Chester SO . . . . .	12	4	2	6	53	282	299	16	4
Chester PD . . . . .	12	0	3	4	22	183	243	6	1
Great Falls PD . . . . .	12	0	0	0	11	30	60	1	0
Chesterfield County . . . .		3	5	15	109	320	430	48	15
Chesterfield SO . . . . .	12	1	3	6	54	201	188	25	12
Cheraw PD . . . . .	12	1	0	6	38	80	173	17	2
Chesterfield PD . . . . .	12	0	0	1	4	8	20	0	0
Jefferson PD . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pageland PD . . . . .	12	1	1	2	12	19	44	5	1
Patrick PD . . . . .	12	0	1	0	0	12	5	1	0
Clarendon County . . . . .		4	11	19	98	390	456	30	8
Clarendon SO . . . . .	12	3	9	13	82	300	314	23	6
Manning PD . . . . .	12	1	1	1	13	73	116	5	2
Summerton PD . . . . .	12	0	1	3	1	16	24	1	0
Turbeville PD . . . . .	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0
Colleton County . . . . .		3	3	21	112	412	540	55	11
Colleton SO . . . . .	12	3	1	8	52	254	246	32	7
Walterboro PD . . . . .	12	0	2	13	60	158	294	23	4
Darlington County . . . . .		6	13	36	242	928	1,464	181	25
Darlington SO . . . . .	12	4	5	11	58	459	459	85	21
Darlington PD . . . . .	12	0	4	11	93	220	436	39	3
Hartsville PD . . . . .	12	2	4	12	90	218	553	57	1
Lamar PD . . . . .	11	0	0	2	0	31	12	0	0
Society Hill PD . . . . .	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Dillon County . . . . .		4	4	16	125	523	534	87	15
Dillon SO . . . . .	12	2	3	7	50	327	214	64	10
Dillon PD . . . . .	12	1	1	9	48	149	229	21	4
Lakeview PD . . . . .	12	0	0	0	3	13	12	1	0
Latta PD . . . . .	12	1	0	0	24	34	79	1	1
Dorchester County . . . . .		3	11	30	167	749	1,086	151	10
Dorchester SO . . . . .	12	3	8	19	136	597	749	117	10
St. George PD . . . . .	11	0	2	0	6	33	48	1	0
Summerville PD . . . . .	12	0	1	11	25	119	289	33	0
Edgefield County . . . . .		2	4	5	139	178	234	18	9
Edgefield SO . . . . .	12	1	3	4	58	126	116	12	6
Edgefield PD . . . . .	12	1	1	0	38	28	57	4	3



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Johnston PD .....	12	0	0	1	42	23	61	2	0
Trenton PD .....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fairfield County .....		2	2	6	104	249	258	31	4
Fairfield SO .....	12	2	2	3	61	221	170	23	4
Winnsboro PD .....	12	0	0	3	42	25	88	8	0
Ridgeway PD .....	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Florence County .....		15	31	136	485	1,621	3,159	302	36
Florence SO .....	12	12	13	39	159	727	1,132	137	22
Florence PD .....	12	2	15	78	233	713	1,702	137	9
Lake City PD .....	12	1	3	16	74	115	240	23	4
Johnsonville PD .....	12	0	0	0	4	19	22	1	0
Timmons ville PD .....	12	0	0	3	15	47	63	4	1
Georgetown County ...		4	10	24	203	482	814	47	4
Georgetown SO .....	12	3	3	2	37	142	138	9	1
Andrews PD .....	12	0	1	1	28	43	95	5	0
Georgetown PD .....	12	1	6	21	138	297	581	33	3
Greenville County .....		30	125	451	1,613	5,163	9,932	1,175	237
Greenville SO .....	12	21	81	204	800	3,194	4,917	647	173
Fountain Inn PD .....	12	1	1	3	33	71	166	12	3
Greenville PD .....	12	8	38	225	610	1,454	3,795	387	41
Greer PD .....	12	0	3	9	101	193	513	64	15
Mauldin PD .....	12	0	0	0	7	57	176	19	0
Simpsonville PD .....	12	0	2	5	32	101	213	28	3
Travelers Rest PD .....	12	0	0	2	20	46	115	7	2
City View PD .....	12	0	0	3	10	47	37	11	0
Greenwood County .....		3	28	62	472	712	1,528	148	22
Greenwood SO .....	12	0	14	18	199	310	674	86	14
Greenwood PD .....	12	3	13	44	251	349	756	56	6
Ware Shoals PD .....	12	0	0	0	14	24	56	3	2
Ninety Six PD .....	12	0	1	0	8	29	42	3	0
Hampton County .....		3	2	9	21	48	82	7	1
Hampton SO .....	12	2	2	6	9	24	13	1	0
Estill PD .....	12	1	0	1	5	4	22	2	0
Hampton PD .....	12	0	0	2	4	13	44	2	1
Varnville PD .....	12	0	0	0	3	7	3	2	0
Horry County .....		10	37	103	432	1,954	3,765	428	37
Atlantic Beach PD ....	9	0	0	0	5	5	8	2	0
Conway PD .....	12	1	2	16	98	172	478	46	4
Aynor PD .....	12	0	0	2	0	7	10	0	0
Horry County PD .....	12	4	17	40	239	777	1,060	170	28
Loris PD .....	12	1	1	2	20	38	71	2	0
Myrtle Beach PD .....	12	2	15	41	59	825	1,929	186	3
North Myrtle Beach PD	12	2	2	1	11	78	110	11	1
Surfside Beach PD ....	12	0	0	1	0	52	99	11	1
Jasper County .....		2	5	18	48	188	210	27	3
Jasper SO .....	12	2	4	13	34	124	93	16	2
Hardeeville PD .....	12	0	1	2	14	47	100	9	1
Ridgeland PD .....	11	0	0	3	0	17	17	2	0



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Kershaw County .....		1	7	5	151	496	709	71	10
Kershaw SO .....	12	1	5	3	114	312	392	46	10
Camden PD .....	12	0	2	2	36	182	311	25	0
Bethune PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0
Lancaster County .....		3	7	24	275	586	1,128	120	13
Lancaster SO .....	12	1	4	13	106	356	576	70	8
Lancaster PD .....	12	2	2	11	155	195	511	47	5
Heath Springs PD .....	12	0	1	0	4	7	15	0	0
Kershaw PD .....	12	0	0	0	9	28	26	3	0
Laurens County .....		6	5	6	95	520	612	50	3
Laurens SO .....	12	3	4	2	63	250	208	33	1
Gray Court PD .....	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Laurens PD .....	12	3	1	3	9	225	284	11	2
Clinton PD .....	12	0	0	1	23	45	118	6	0
Lee County .....		0	0	3	13	104	162	19	2
Lee SO .....	12	0	0	2	3	72	70	5	2
Bishopville PD .....	12	0	0	1	10	32	92	14	0
Lexington County .....		8	52	110	877	2,361	4,748	392	51
Lexington SO .....	12	4	34	76	580	1,685	2,800	251	40
Batesburg PD .....	12	0	4	5	42	63	190	5	2
Cayce PD .....	12	1	1	11	81	207	583	43	5
Leesville PD .....	12	1	2	2	14	17	44	0	1
Lexington PD .....	12	0	0	2	3	10	19	7	0
West Columbia PD .....	12	2	11	11	120	271	871	68	2
Irmo PD .....	6	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0
South Congaree PD .....	12	0	0	0	12	15	28	0	0
Springdale PD .....	12	0	0	0	11	54	107	15	1
Swansea PD .....	12	0	0	0	12	17	36	3	0
Columbia Airport PD .....	12	0	0	3	1	2	36	0	0
Gaston PD .....	10	0	0	0	1	8	8	0	0
McCormick County .....		3	0	2	33	78	58	5	2
McCormick SO .....	12	2	0	1	25	24	42	2	1
McCormick PD .....	12	1	0	1	8	24	16	3	1
Marion County .....		6	5	11	122	362	516	60	2
Marion SO .....	12	2	0	2	7	161	109	24	0
Marion PD .....	12	2	2	8	94	147	352	33	2
Mullins PD .....	12	2	3	1	21	54	55	3	0
Marlboro County .....		7	15	12	199	529	660	44	15
Marlboro SO .....	12	6	10	8	77	222	225	23	6
Bennettsville PD .....	12	1	4	4	102	258	391	17	5
McColl PD .....	12	0	1	0	20	49	44	4	4
Newberry County .....		4	9	8	198	199	343	23	7
Newberry SO .....	12	3	7	3	95	133	144	12	4
Newberry PD .....	12	1	2	5	92	53	189	10	3
Whitmire PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0
Prosperity PD .....	11	0	0	0	9	11	7	1	0



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Oconee County .....		5	3	17	65	512	650	60	7
Oconee SO .....	12	3	1	11	53	362	509	41	7
Seneca PD .....	12	2	2	4	9	98	98	9	0
Walhalla PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	23	17	2	0
Westminster PD .....	12	0	0	2	2	26	24	7	0
West Union PD .....	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
Orangeburg County ...		18	31	65	536	1,047	1,865	153	32
Orangeburg SO .....	12	15	18	27	356	687	874	93	24
Orangeburg PD .....	12	2	12	36	169	321	934	52	4
Branchville PD .....	10	0	0	0	2	12	16	0	0
Eutawville PD .....	12	0	0	0	5	4	7	3	1
Holly Hill PD .....	12	0	0	1	2	7	17	0	3
North PD .....	10	0	1	0	2	14	13	5	0
Santee PD .....	4	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	0
Pickens County .....		2	13	22	283	697	1,683	115	31
Pickens SO .....	12	1	9	6	136	370	583	39	26
Central PD .....	12	0	0	1	10	19	31	1	0
Clemson PD .....	12	0	1	4	12	72	258	23	1
Easley PD .....	12	1	3	8	98	152	430	37	1
Liberty PD .....	12	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
Pickens PD .....	12	0	0	3	13	37	70	4	1
Clemson University PD ..	12	0	0	0	10	44	308	11	2
Norris PD .....	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Richland County .....		32	206	870	1,606	6,908	12,579	1,511	108
Richland SO .....	12	17	92	258	531	2,829	3,574	663	50
Columbia PD .....	12	15	110	597	1,040	3,791	7,715	768	53
Eastover PD .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Acres PD .....	12	0	3	10	22	157	452	27	5
Univ. Of South Carolina	12	0	1	5	13	131	838	53	0
Saluda County .....		2	3	2	50	96	122	9	5
Saluda SO .....	12	1	2	1	14	64	56	6	2
Saluda PD .....	12	1	0	1	33	23	51	3	2
Ridge Springs PD .....	12	0	1	0	3	9	15	0	1
Spartanburg County ...		34	60	221	632	4,098	6,007	862	98
Spartanburg SO .....	12	16	35	119	439	2,554	3,325	592	73
Spartanburg PD .....	12	13	25	90	158	1,347	2,397	249	23
Woodruff PD .....	12	0	0	2	15	59	93	10	0
Duncan PD .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chesnee PD .....	11	2	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
Cowpens PD .....	12	1	0	1	10	46	73	3	0
Inman PD .....	12	1	0	3	5	44	41	1	0
Landrum PD .....	12	0	0	2	3	21	19	3	1
Lyman PD .....	12	0	0	2	0	7	34	2	1
Pacolet PD .....	12	1	0	2	2	14	22	2	0
Sumter County .....		12	31	72	422	1,523	2,205	188	20
Sumter SO .....	12	8	22	27	268	874	918	95	10
Mayesville PD .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter PD .....	12	4	9	45	154	649	1,287	93	10



# 1980 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Union County .....		3	7	8	63	313	424	30	10
Union SO .....	12	0	3	0	10	169	140	12	2
Union PD .....	12	3	4	8	50	140	273	16	8
Jonesville PD .....	12	0	0	0	3	4	11	2	0
Williamsburg County ..		8	6	12	39	222	191	26	5
Williamsburg SO .....	12	8	6	9	27	77	52	9	4
Hemingway PD .....	11	0	0	0	0	8	17	3	0
Kingstree PD .....	12	0	0	3	12	134	122	14	1
Greeleyville PD .....	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
York County .....		9	47	92	794	2,273	3,586	337	55
York SO .....	12	5	20	27	302	1,013	1,293	149	34
Clover PD .....	12	0	0	3	27	62	104	7	3
Fort Mill PD .....	12	0	0	3	30	28	116	18	0
Rock Hill PD .....	12	3	21	51	359	1,003	1,803	144	12
York PD .....	12	1	6	8	76	167	270	19	6
State Total .....		346	1,143	3,608	15,051	50,963	85,510	9,347	1,347

## AGENCIES COVERED BY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME REPORTS

Bluffton	Gifford	Piedmont
Bonneau	Graniteville	Pine Ridge
Bowman	Harleyville	Pinewood
Brunson	Hodges	Quinby
Burnettown	Irmo 6 Mo.	Ravenel
Cameron	Jackson	Ridgeville
Campobello	Jamestown	Salley
Carlisle	Jefferson 8 Mo.	Scranton
Chapin	Lincolntown 6 Mo.	Sellers
Chappells	Little Mountain	Silverstreet
Clio	Lynchburg	Springfield
Cordova	Mayesville 11 Mo.	Starr
Coward	Nichols	Stuckey
Cross Hill	Norris 7 Mo.	Trenton 10 Mo.
Donalds	Norway	Warrenville
Eastover 11 Mo.	Olanta	Wellford
Ehrhardt	Olar	West Pelzer
Elloree	Pamplico	Yemassee
Enoree	Pelion	
Fort Lawn	Pelzer	

The police departments of McBee and Wagener did not participate in the UCR Program.